FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 143 *23 July 1980*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

Apel Interview on Missiles With FRG Radio Analyzed, Criticized AA 1
Kuznetsov Views Military Detente 'Deadlock,' NATO 'Timewasting' AA 1
[NOVOYE VREMYA No 29]

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

EEC, CEMA Begin Preparation of Joint Draft Agreement BB 1
USSR Negotiating 5-Year Agreements With CEMA Members BB 1
Importance of Natural Gas for CEMA Countries Described BB 1
[Kazmin in PRAVDA 7 Jul]
Briefs: Port Dunaysk Construction BB 1

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Qaddumi Addresses Special UN Session on Palestine CC 1
Tereshkova Speaks at Women's Conference in Copenhagen CC 1
[Kuznetsov in PRAVDA 17 Jul]
WPC President Defends USSR Afghan Policy CC 2

SOUTH ASIA

PRAVDA: 'CIA Mercenaries' Go on Trial in Kabul D 1
[Mironov, Shchedrov, 22 Jul]
Afghan Forces Rout Gang in Zabol Province D 1
Muslim Brotherhood Actions in Afghanistan Hit D 2
[Artyukhov, Ostalskiy in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 11 Jul]
Karmal Meets With Volunteer Detachment of Kabul Students D 4
[Rashidov in IZVESTIYA 16 Jul]
Pakistani Plans To Arm Afghan Rebels Reported D 6

EASTERN EUROPE

Katushev Meets With Hula in Moscow F 1
[PRAVDA 17 Jul]
Doronjski Sends Message to Brezhnev F 1
[PRAVDA 19 Jul]
Croatian Assembly Delegation Begins Visit F 1
Arrival in Kiev F 1
Shcherbitskiy, Flekovic Meeting F 2
Hungary's Kadar Arrives in Soviet Union for Vacation F 2
Variation to Item on E. Gierek Speech F 2
[PRAVDA 19 Jul]

WESTERN EUROPE

UK 'Special Relationship' With U.S. Means 'Crude Pressure' G 1
[Ozerov in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 15 Jul]
Commentators Criticize Lifting of Restrictions on FRG Navy G 3
Borisov: 'Shortsighted,' Dangerous' Policy G 3
Shlenov: 'Dangerous Step' G 4
Krivopalov Lauds French Role in Detente [IZVESTIYA 13 Jul] G 5

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Attack on Tudeh Headquarters in Tehran Reported H 1
[Blinov, Sokolov]
Moscow Persian Report H 1
PRAVDA Reports Banning of 'Jami'at-e-Eslami'; Intrigues H 1
[Filippov, Baykov, 20 Jul]
Iranian Paper Cited on Plans of Ilam Province Plotters H 2
[Akhmedzyanov, Kovalenko in IZVESTIYA 16 Jul]
Iranian Diplomats Abroad Reportedly Support Shah H 2
Executions of Saboteurs in Iranian Province Reported H 2

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Brezhnev, Kosygin Greet Nicaraguan Leaders on Anniversary K 1
[PRAVDA 19 Jul]
Delegation Leaves Nicaragua After Anniversary Celebrations K 1
Kosichev Reports Week of Solidarity With Nicaragua K 1

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Pentecostalists Granted Exit Permits [Stockholm] R 1
Briefs: Khabarovskiy Kray Meeting R 1

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Commentator Regards CSA Half-Year Figures S 1
Repayment of 1949 Loan Bonds Announced S 2
Turbine Installed at Kostroma Power Station [Leonidov] S 2

APEL INTERVIEW ON MISSILES WITH FRG RADIO ANALYZED, CRITICIZED

ID221724 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] In an interview to the Sueddeutscher Rundfunk, FRG Minister of Defense Apel has stated that negotiations on concluding an agreement relating to limitation of medium-range missiles in Europe can be crowned with success only if the Atlantic alliance maintains a firm will on upgrading arms [dovdoruzheniye]. Our commentator Viktor Levin is at the microphone:

The basic concepts in the statement of the West German defense minister--success of negotiations and upgrading of arms--are incompatible. Upgrading of arms is understood in NATO circles to mean the implementation of plans for deployment on the territory of Western Europe of new American nuclear missiles. If Minister Apel is suggesting that the negotiations can only be successful after just under 600 Pershing II and Tomahawk missiles are targeted on the Soviet Union and its friends and allies, then he is profoundly mistaken.

The Soviet Union has repeated on more than one occasion that the aim of negotiations was prevention of a new spiral in the arms race, not to permit attempts at altering the correlation of forces that has come about. The boss of the West German military department cannot be ignorant of this. But, since he must know the real state of affairs, one can only conclude that he is deliberately misleading the public.

Chancellor Schmidt, Foreign Minister Genscher and a number of other FRG state figures are also talking on the one hand about negotiations, noting the significance of the Soviet initiative directed at breaking the deadlock on the problem of nuclear missile weapons, and on the other hand are again and again insisting on the upgrading of arms. But a simultaneously positive and a negative answer cannot be given to the same question.

The Soviet-West German summit talks in Moscow opened a real path to negotiations. The Soviet Union again demonstrated both good will and realism. The proposals raised by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev provide for the holding of such negotiations which would comprise discussion simultaneously, and in organic connection, of questions affecting both medium-range nuclear missile weapons in Europe and the already existing American forward-based nuclear weapons.

Chancellor Schmidt welcomed this initiative and rated it highly. The Soviet proposals were also described positively by the White House. However, it became clear very soon that the United States desired to restrict the topic of negotiations only to medium-range missiles. It seems that Washington is trying to foist onto the Soviet Union negotiations of unequal terms, based on the decisions of the December session of the NATO Council.

Is this not what Apel's statement is aimed at? Is he not hastening, for the benefit of Atlantic solidarity, to undermine the Soviet initiative? These are the questions prompted by the FRG defense minister's interview with the Suddeutscher Rundfunk radio station.

KUZNETSOV VIEWS MILITARY DETENTE 'DEADLOCK,' NATO 'TIMEWASTING'

ID230951 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 29, 18 Jul 80 pp 5-7

[Vl. Kuznetsov article: "Vital Initiatives and 'Deadlocks'"]

[Text] In world politics there are such things as "deadlocks." They arise, as a rule, where states' vital interests clash, where a dispute flares up over important, fundamental questions. [paragraph continues]

These "deadlocks" are very burdensome for international relations and it requires great efforts and considerable time to overcome them. Deadlock situations are particularly dangerous in the sphere of talks on restraining and limiting the arms race. Time wasted at such talks is very costly for mankind--both literally and metaphorically. While the talks are at a standstill, the arms race does not slow down. Expenditure on the arms race grows, and the danger associated with stockpiled weapons also grows.

The question of medium-range nuclear missile weapons has reached just such a "deadlock," which arose thanks to the North Atlantic bloc leaders and which threatens, with time, to turn into a hot spot. This question is arousing stormy disputes in Europe and giving rise to fears for its fate. The same NATO leaders have led the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe into an impass--talks intended to lessen confrontation in the continent's most dangerous zone and to open the way to military detente.

When problems become involved in a labyrinth, someone must show the way out. Once again, Moscow has done this. The announcement published by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers on 5 July puts forward new ideas and concrete proposals aimed at the achievement of agreement both on the question of medium-range nuclear missile weapons and at the Vienna talks. On 10 July Soviet delegation submitted the new proposals in Vienna.

The attention of government and public circles all over the world is now focused on the USSR's initiatives in these two important avenues of political and military detente.

A Bridge Over the Abyss

The question of medium-range nuclear missile weapons, or, as they are called, "Eurostrategic" weapons or "gray" or "intermediate" zone weapons, has its history, albeit not a long one. It is worth recalling. A few years ago NATO started talking about the need for "upgrading," citing the Soviet Union's superiority in medium-range weapons, in SS-20 missiles (according to the NATO classification). Nobody was able to prove this superiority at all persuasively. On the contrary, until very recently there was an acknowledged military-strategic parity on both a European and a global scale. Tens if not hundreds of statements by the most authoritative NATO figures could be cited on this score. We will confine ourselves to two. James Carter: "Great stability exists between us and the USSR as regards strategic weapons and the correlation of nonnuclear forces in the European theater." Helmut Schmidt: "There is no doubt that equilibrium continues to exist."

There is no doubt.... So why, one wonders, was it necessary to cast doubt on the existing parity? After all, the Soviet Union could not destroy this equality by rearming overnight. Why alarm the public, cause panic and create a problem which is now causing a headache all over Europe? And who will believe that the Atlanticist specialists, scrupulously counting every Soviet soldier and every Soviet rifle, have suddenly overlooked such a "trifle" as an "overwhelming superiority" in missiles?

There is no superiority. But a pretext has been fabricated--not a particularly convincing one, but a pretext all the same--for turning Western Europe into a nuclear missile arsenal and firing range for the Pentagon. On 12 December 1979 the deployment of 572 American Pershing II missiles and cruise missiles in a number of NATO countries by 1983 was announced in Brussels. Moscow did not strike an attitude, did not give back challenge for challenge. It tried to understand the motives behind the fears voiced by the other side, although it considered those fears groundless.

As a result a compromise was proposed: NATO renounces its "upgrading" and Moscow unilaterally reduces its missles. NATO rejected this option. They destroyed an honest, just, mutually acceptable, constructive basis for talks. As a result the question of medium-distance nuclear missile weapons had reached deadlock. And who knows how long that state of affairs would have gone on if the USSR had not put forward a new initiative.

Moscow declared its readiness to embark on discussing the question of medium-range nuclear missile weapons even before the ratification of the Soviet-American strategic arms limitation treaty (SALT II). (Agreement had formerly been reached between the USSR and the United States that a new round of talks, within the framework of SALT III, will begin after the SALT II treaty comes into force). That does not mean that the Soviet Union has reconciled itself to NATO's decision on "upgrading." Rescinding the decision or halting its implementation--in other words, the situation which existed before the decision was adopted--was and remains the best way out of the present impasse. But since NATO rejects the obvious, Moscow is prepared for the other option. The main thing is to throw a bridge over the abyss which was opened up since the NATO decision.

How can this best be done? There are two considerations. In discussing the question of medium-range nuclear missile weapons, the Soviet Union cannot ignore American forward-based systems, which threaten its security. These facilities must also be the subject of talks. The Soviet Union believes the two problems should be discussed simultaneously and in interconnection. The second consideration: Possible agreements can only be implemented after the SALT II treaty comes into force. If the United States does not ratify that treaty, where are the guarantees that Washington will observe the agreements which are to be reached.

The Flows in the "Dual Solution"

Politicians and observers are now discussing what made Moscow put forward the new option. Interpreters also exist in the West who try to pass off good will as a forced concession: NATO has allegedly succeeded in extorting this concession from the "obstinate" Soviet Union as a result of the bloc's "firm stance." Anyone who thinks this is confusing desires with reality. Firmness, as Moscow understands it, is not stubbornness, obduracy or dogmatism. The USSR will never permit the United States and NATO to disrupt the military-strategic balance in Europe. But it is prepared to display the greatest patience and make the greatest efforts in the quest for mutually acceptable solutions and compromises in the hope of saving the continent from being transformed into an arena of nuclear competition.

On what basis did Moscow proceed in adopting its decision?

On the basis that someone must set an example of circumspection and prudence.

On the basis that the European public is very concerned at the lack of military detente and the stockpiling of combustible material on the continent.

On the basis that Europe's peaceful future and its security come first.

On the basis that readiness to overcome an impasse in one decisive question of European and therefore international security could serve as a good starting point for the stabilization of the present unbalanced East-West relations.

And it is in vain that Paris LE MONDE tries to say ironically that the "Soviet propaganda machine is having to change course." It is, alas, only the West's backward ideas on Soviet policy that are not changing. At the same time for some decades now that policy has been guided by the Leninist principle of strategy and tactics in international affairs, and in particular by a realistic and constructive approach to the settlement of complex, disputed situations when the two sides are evenly matched. V.I. Lenin advised firmness and resolution in upholding universal peace and defending the USSR's interests and security. But he also warned against excessive obstinacy and implacability in international relations. "An ultimatum approach will make our opponents' position easier," Lenin warned. And Moscow has no intention of making the position easier for those who, speculating on its "toughness," would like to implement without hinderance the "biggest stage in the arms buildup since the start of the missile age" (Washington POST).

NATO is boasting about the fount of wisdom allegedly inherent in the "dual solution"--on nuclear missile "upgrading" and the simultaneous proposal on talks. Nobody can doubt the desire to implement the first part of the NATO formula. But where the second part is concerned, doubts arise. Even--imagine--in Atlanticist capitals! Washington, West Germany's WESTFAELISCHE RUNDSCHAU writes, "gives priority to the NATO decision on upgrading, and not to talks with the Soviet Union."

As a result of the USSR's initiative the European and world public has now received a good opportunity to test the sincerity of the desire declared by Washington and its allies for a negotiated solution to the problem of medium-range nuclear missile weapons. The sincerity of the U.S. administration will also be tested in terms of whether it is prepared to limit the military potential drawn up close to the USSR's borders.

Seeking to justify the "upgrading" decision, Washington and other capitals of NATO countries have created an unimaginable fuss over the Soviet SS-20 missiles, which, they say, give the Soviet Union "decisive superiority." The idea has been instilled that only the new Pershings and Tomahawks can neutralize the "Soviet missile threat." But here is something remarkable. West Germany's DIE WELT, a zealous supporter of "upgrading," blabbed (even quoting experts) that the weapons NATO already has are a sufficient counterweight to the SS-20's. So the aim is not to "equalize" the nuclear missile balance but to obtain military superiority.

However, anyone intending to hold talks about Soviet medium-range missiles, which, by the way, cannot "reach" the United States, must be prepared to include on the agenda the American forward-based facilities capable of hitting targets on Soviet territory. That is, military bases and strong points, the nuclear warheads and missile-carrying planes already deployed in Western Europe and the nuclear submarines in the seas which wash Europe's shores. It was of these facilities that American Adm A. Burke wrote: "Our troops and bases, ships and air forces represent a springboard for a move against Soviet Russia. They are deployed in such a way as to encircle Russia practially on all sides. Look at a map of the world and you will see that they are reminiscent of the jaws of a huge crocodile, ready to snap shut at any moment."

The Soviet Union cannot look quietly on while the U.S. military-industrial complex is clacking its jaws right on its doorstep. More than once recently Moscow has raised the question of American forward-based facilities. This was justified and substantiated even before the NATO "upgrading" decision. It is all the more necessary and justified now. Now that this step has ushered in, as the French monthly LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE assesses it, "a change in American strategy with respect to Europe--a transition from the concept of 'forward defense' to the strategy of the preemptive strike."

Each time Washington has declined to discuss the question of its forward-based facilities. Meanwhile the question has become ripe and even, one may say, overripe. A realistic appraisal of the correlation of nuclear missile forces in Europe, the principles of equality and identical security and the preservation of military equilibrium require it to be discussed.

Further Impetus

The experience of disarmament talks in the postwar years indicates that over 6 years is a long enough time to achieve at least a limited agreement. But there is no such agreement at the Vienna talks. And this cannot fail to cause concern.

People in the West are constantly talking about the need for additional impetus for the Vienna talks. The North Atlantic bloc leaders have promised many times to provide this impetus. But where is it? The NATO countries most often stimulate not the disarmament policy, but the armament policy.

But positive impulses emanate one after another from the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states. One instance of such real impetus was the USSR's decision last fall to unilaterally reduce the numbers of its armed forces in central Europe by 20,000 men and 1,000 tanks (this action will soon be completed). Such impetus was also provided by the May (1980) declaration of the Warsaw Pact states, which proposed reaching agreement that no state or grouping of states in Europe should increase the numerical strength of its armed forces in the region defined by the Helsinki Final Act after a certain date.

And now the new ideas from the USSR and the other socialist countries have been made public in Vienna's Hofburg Palace, where the talks are underway. Taking into account the actual numerical strength of the USSR and U.S. forces, it is proposed at the first stage (in the second stage a reduction in other direct participants' troops is envisaged) to reduce numbers in central Europe by 20,000 Soviet and 13,000 American servicemen. And the Soviet Union does not intend to include in a future agreement the 20,000 men it is now withdrawing unilaterally from the GDR. Thus the United States reduced by 13,000 men, and the USSR, in effect, by 40,000. And that in conditions of approximate equality.

The value of the new proposals is obvious. First, they make it possible--naturally, with the agreement of NATO countries--to make a real start on elaborating the text of a first-stage agreement. Second, they lay the foundations for subsequently achieving a wider agreement.

How have these manifestations of good will been greeted in the West? With tactics of artificial delays and debates, in which the matter is becoming bogged down as if in a quagmire. And the debates on updated statistics on the numerical strength of the armed forces seem to be leading in the same direction--for the second time. Still operating on exaggerated estimates of the Warsaw Pact contingent, the Western powers' representatives want to district attention from the essence of the matter, the central problem--the elaboration of an agreement on a two-stage plan for the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments. However, while imposing this time wasting, the NATO countries themselves are not wasting time: The numerical strength of the American contingent--and not only that contingent--has increased significantly in the region of the proposed reduction over the 6 years and more of the talks.

The Soviet initiative open up new prospects for detente and disarmament. They have been launched at a time when the world community has no more important task that that of preventing the present tension from growing into something much worse. They again focus the attention of peoples and governments on the main problem--that of averting the danger of thermonuclear war and ending the pernicious arms race. That is why they must be heeded, taken up and implemented.

EEC, CEMA BEGIN PREPARATION OF JOINT DRAFT AGREEMENT

LD161132 Moscow TASS in English 1007 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Geneva, July 16, TASS--In conformity with the agreement reached, a scheduled meeting opened here today of the editorial group of experts for preparing a joint draft agreement on the establishment of relations between the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance [CMEA] and the European Economic Community [EEC].

USSR NEGOTIATING 5-YEAR AGREEMENTS WITH CEMA MEMBERS

LD171420 Moscow World Service in English 1000 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] The Soviet Union is conducting negotiations with member countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance on cooperation in the next 5 years. The first agreement for the period ending in 1985 has been signed with Mongolia. Among other things it provides for Soviet assistance in the construction of over 200 Mongolian projects. Agreements with Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic are being worked out. The partners in the socialist economic community plan to cooperate especially actively in the power, engineering and petrochemical industries.

IMPORTANCE OF NATURAL GAS FOR CEMA COUNTRIES DESCRIBED

LD101509 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 7 July, 1980, carries on page 4 a 1,600-word Yu. Kazmin interview with S.A. Orudzhev, USSR minister of the gas industry, date and place not specified. Apart from a general assessment of the economic importance of natural gas for the "CEMA member countries," Orudzhev's answers are devoted to recounting the development of cooperation between CEMA's European members in the laying of gas pipelines during the sixties and seventies.

BRIEFS

PORT DUNAYSK CONSTRUCTION--A new Soviet merchant port, Port Dunaysk, will become an important base for the Danube merchant fleet. Its construction has begun in the delta of the large European river. Port Dunaysk is a product of the long-term program for socialist integration of the CEMA countries in the field of transportation. The construction of the port was prompted by the formation of an international shipping enterprise, the (Interlister), by Bulgaria, Hungary, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia 2 years ago. The new harbor is intended for servicing ships plying between Danube ports and the Indian Ocean. The specialists have assigned for Port Dunaysk a site at the intersection of sea, river and ocean routes. The port will receive and handle ships of various types. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 14 Jul 80 AU]

QADDUMI ADDRESSES SPECIAL UN SESSION ON PALESTINE

LD222056 Moscow TASS in English 2018 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] New York, July 22, TASS--"The Camp David accords concluded under the United States' auspices have flopped," said member of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization Faruq Qaddumi. Speaking at the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on the Palestinian question that opened here today he stressed that the separate deal between Cairo and Tel Aviv not only failed to bring peace to the Middle East but also aggravated the situation still more.

"If Camp David spells peace then why does the United States continue arming Israel and Egypt? The Palestinian and Lebanese peoples know that U.S. weapons are now used against them", Faruq Qaddumi said. "Egyptian bases are being used by the United States to undermine the Iranian revolution. The As-Sadat regime does not stop at aggressive actions against neighbouring Libya."

Faruq Qaddumi said that after the conclusion of the Camp David agreements Tel Aviv intensified its offensive on the Palestinian people. The rates of colonizing of occupied lands where new Israeli settlements are now being created were increased. The occupiers are plundering meagre water resources of the West Bank of Jordan to compel the local population to leave their native lands. The speaker said that the Israeli authorities treat the Palestinian population in a fascist way, that the Palestinian people is a victim of the policy of genocide.

Pointing to the anti-Palestinian stand that has been invariably held by the American administration that were replacing one another, the PLO representatives stressed that the Arab peoples cannot link their hopes for the Middle East settlement with the U.S. policy. [sentence as received] He said the convocation of the special session attests to the fact that the international community is aware of the serious danger that the Zionists' policy constitutes to international peace.

TERESHKOVA SPEAKS AT WOMEN'S CONFERENCE IN COPENHAGEN

LD221451 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jul 80 p 5

[Correspondent Yu. Kuznetsov dispatch: "Rebuff for Imperialism and Discrimination"]

[Text] Copenhagen, 16 July--The UN world conference within the framework of women's decade is continuing here.

Today the conference participants' attention centered on the speech by head of the USSR delegation V.V. Nikolayeva-Tereshkova. She described the position of Soviet women, stressing that the new USSR Constitution enshrined and developed true equality for women in all spheres of society's life.

The head of the Soviet delegation noted that the course of most reactionary imperialist circles toward worsening the international situation and stepping up the arms race--a course that finds expression, in particular, in NATO's plans to deploy new medium-range missiles in West Europe--does not pose a threat to European peoples alone. The Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries, she stated in this connection, consistently seek to implement many realistic initiatives aimed at strengthening peace and the peoples' security and at disarmament.

Many speakers are persistently advocating stepping up the struggle for peace, disarmament and detente and against the intrigues of imperialism and neocolonialism. However, other voices are also heard at the sessions. Thus the PRC representative's speech was dictated by a clear desire to distort present international reality, to shift the blame for the worsened world situation onto the socialist countries and especially the Soviet Union, and to slander the peaceful policy of countries neighboring China and Vietnam included. Speeches of this kind, by no means dictated by a desire to help the successful progress of the conference, the cause of peace and the improvement of women's status, are receiving a resolute rebuff here.

WPC PRESIDENT DEFENDS USSR AFGHAN POLICY

LD190840 Moscow TASS in English 0823 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] Delhi, July 19, TASS--TASS correspondent Sergey Spitsyn reports:

The campaign of slander that is being stirred up by the mass media of the United States and its partners around Afghanistan attests to the striving of the West to prevent the implementation of the all-embracing programme of the political settlement of the situation in the region and the normalisation of relations of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan with Pakistan and Iran, the programme that was advanced by the government of Babrak Karmal. Broad sections of the international public declare resolutely in support of these constructive proposals of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. This was said by President of the World Peace Council Romesh Chandra in an interview to the TASS correspondent.

Fabrication of all sorts of falsehoods about the Soviet Union, gross anti-Soviet sallies are the favoured tactic of imperialists and their flunkeys. This tactic is used when their attempts to reverse the course of events in different sovereign states of Asia, Africa and Latin America and to install there reactionary regimes suiting imperialists and their flunkeys suffer failures.

Romesh Chandra stressed that reports of U.S. news agencies about killings of people and destruction of villages in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are impudent lies. He said it is known that the USSR came to the assistance of the friendly Afghan people to protect it from external danger and to give it assistance in the creation of the conditions for normal life and work in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The statements of eyewitnesses expose completely the futile attempts of bourgeois propaganda to distort the essence of the situation in Afghanistan. They show convincingly that most of the Afghans are grateful to the Soviet Union which gave timely assistance to the Afghan peoples in rebuffing the intrigues of the forces of international imperialism and reaction.

It cannot be overlooked that the provocative hullabaloo launched in the West concerning the present situation in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan was considerably stepped up on the eve of the 1980 Olympics, Romesh Chandra said. The masterminds of this slanderous campaign clearly do not like the fact that the Carter administration has been unable to disrupt the holding of the major sports competitions in Moscow which will, undoubtedly, be an important stage in the development of the Olympic movement, which will make a weighty contribution to the strengthening of friendship and deepening of mutual understanding among people of all continents, the president of the World Peace Council said in conclusion.

PRAVDA: 'CIA MERCENARIES' GO ON TRIAL IN KABUL

LD231007 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jul 80 p 5

[Special Correspondent L. Mironov and I. Shchedrov dispatch: "Mercenaries on Trial"]

[Text] Kabul, 21 July--The open trial of a terrorist gang of CIA mercenaries rendered harmless in Kabul and its environs by Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] security organs with the population's active support was held here today at a special revolutionary court. On display in the hall were the submachineguns, pistols and ammunition and counter-revolutionary leaflets confiscated from the terrorists. The gang's ringleader, (Baratali Dzhafar), known by the nickname (Kashim), and 11 of his subordinates faced the special revolutionary court. They were charged with the murder of six party activists, the underground manufacture of bombs, the illegal storage of arms and the dissemination of antigovernment literature.

During the trial it emerged that the organizers of the murders and acts of terrorism were CIA agents with whom the gang's ringleader was directly connected. He would travel to Iran to meet with them. The murderers and provocateurs belong to the so-called "Revolutionary Islamic Movement of Afghanistan" subversive terrorist group, which is in the service of the imperialist forces. (Kashim) was promoted to the post of one of the ringleaders of the "military committee."

The Western press is trying to depict the Afghan reactionaries operating on instructions from the U.S. special services as fighters for the people's just cause. What could be more blasphemous! The deeds of these cutthroats are widely known. In Laghman Afghan mercenaries opened fire from submachineguns on schoolgirls during a lesson. In Kabul hundreds of high school pupils and schoolgirls have been wounded. In Paktia and other provinces mullahs have fallen victim to them.

Exposed with the aid of irrefutable material evidence, the bandits confessed fully tc the crimes they have committed against the Afghan Government and people. The DRA special revolutionary court sentenced to death two members of the gang who took a direct part in the murder of innocent people and sentenced the others to varying terms of imprisonment.

AFGHAN FORCES ROUT GANG IN ZABOL PROVINCE

LD221158 Moscow TASS in English 1125 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Kabul, July 22, TASS--Units of Afghanistan's Armed Forces are continuing successful combat operations for mopping up the country's mountainous areas from the remnants of counter-revolutionary elements, which are trying to disturb the peaceful life of the Afghans.

As the BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY reports, a gang of murderers and terrorists have been routed in Qalat area (Zabol Province). The gang terrorised the local population of these areas, robbed and killed toiling people, set schools on fire, attacked columns of trucks, brutally made short work of party activists, teachers and schoolchildren for almost a year and a half.

The report stresses that as a result of the routing of the gang, considerable numbers of U.S., Chinese, Pakistani and Egyptian-made firearms have been captured.

MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD ACTIONS IN AFGHANISTAN HIT

LD221051 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 11 Jul 80 p 3

[Ye. Artyukhov and A. Ostalskiy article under the rubric "With the Weapon of Truth": "Fanatical Servants of the Dollar"]

[Text] The "Muslim Brotherhood" underground extremist organization has committed another crime, REUTER reports. A few days ago they planted a bomb at the bus station in Aleppo (Syria). The explosion killed innocent people. Syria's parliament has adopted a law imposing the death penalty for membership in the organization.

"The Muslim Brotherhood"....Let us recall the political murders and acts of sabotage committed by the "Muslim Brotherhood" in Syria, and the crimes of terrorist gangs in Afghanistan. It is striking that the religious extremists operate primarily wherever the front line of national liberation forces' "front of struggle" against imperialism and its agents in the Islamic world runs.

The "Muslim Brotherhood" association originated in Egypt in 1929. It proclaimed its aim as being to eliminate British colonialism's dominance while, however, putting forward the slogan of a return to the "true Muslim faith." In this way the "Muslim Brotherhood" hoped to lead the Egyptian people from the path of true national and social liberation.

The founder and ideological inspirer of the association was Hasan al-Banna, a clever demagogue who exploited the people's national aspirations for the sake of his own political career. Al-Banna would stoop to anything in his desire to grab a piece of the cake of power. He cooperated actively with Egypt's corrupt monarchy, with the British colonial authorities and, during World War II, with Fascist Germany's intelligence service.

The victory of the national democratic revolution in 1952 radically changed the Egyptian people's attitude toward the ideology of "Muslim fraternity." Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir's government implemented vital socioeconomic transformations. So the mystical religious methods of "solving" Egyptian society's problems propounded by Al-Banna and his supporters became untenable. It was then that the "Muslim Brotherhood" revealed its true face. It began an active struggle against the new Egyptian regime. The "brotherhood" organized attempts on the life of An-Nasir and other prominent figures in the revolutionary government, acts of sabotage, arson and explosions.

In 1954 activity by the "Muslim Brotherhoods" in Egypt was banned. Saudi Arabia became the organization's main refuge.

Signs of increased activity by the "Muslim Brotherhood" in Egypt appeared once again at the beginning of the seventies, when President as-Sadat abruptly changed the direction of Egypt's policy. It was at this time that he permitted religious extremists to return from exile. Egypt's president decided to use the "brotherhood" as a kind of "black hundred" in the struggle against progressive forces inside the country. Moreover, he calculated, the extremists were bound to engage in subversive activity in the countries condemning the policy of Camp David collusion. And the "brotherhood" set to work. Anonymous spokesmen for the association assumed responsibility for several terrorist acts against members of the government of Syria's President H. al-Asad. Slanderous pamphlets calling for the overthrow of the progressive regime and sowing religious strife appeared in certain regions of the country.

The "brotherhood's" terrorist activity intensified particularly after As-Sadat's trip to Israeli-occupied Jerusalem and the signing of the separate "peace" treaty with Tel Aviv. Syria resolutely rejected the attempts to drag it into the Camp David deal and refused to resign itself to the occupation of Arab lands. In response came "punitive strikes." In June, 1979, the "brotherhood" organized a bandit raid on the artillery school in the city of Aleppo. In September there was a further armed raid in the city of Latakia and an attempt to provoke disturbances in Damascus.

The "brotherhood's" activity in Afghanistan also has a history. At the end of the sixties a "united group of Muslim brothers" was created there. This included inveterate Afghan reactionaries closely linked with the West, and also with the association's "headquarters" in Saudi Arabia. Most members of the group had been educated in the United States. They concealed their frankly pro-American sentiments beneath a mask of religious fanaticism and talk of their commitment to "true Islam." Many of them were paid CIA agents.

After the victory of the revolution tremendous quantities of money, weapons, ammunition and explosives began to pour into Afghanistan from the United States, Saudi Arabia and later China. The foreign patrons wanted, through the agency of the "brotherhood," to organize subversive activity against the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the People's Government. The gamble was--and is--on the association becoming the nucleus around which all counterrevolutionary forces would rally. The "brotherhood's main trump card from the viewpoint of its foreign patrons is the movement's Islamic cover. This sometimes makes it possible to win over barely literate but deeply religious people who find it difficult immediately to grasp the nature of the events taking place in Afghanistan today.

However, these calculations have not been borne out. The so-called "political parties" linked with the "Brotherhood"--Gulbudding Hekmatyar's Hezb-e Eslami, Abdollah al-Khalil's Jami'at-e Eslami, and others--still remain groupings that say they are united but actually seek only to obtain more from their foreign patrons. The main prop of these groupings are criminals, renegades and adventurists.

The overwhelming majority of Afghans categorically refuse to believe in the religious content of the "Jihad"--the holy war the "brotherhood" has declared against the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the revolutionary government. "They are not Mojahedin (fighters for a sacred cause); they are marauders and bandits" is what representatives of the Afghan clergy say of the terrorists sent into Afghanistan from abroad.

Seeing that the Afghans are refusing to support the externally imposed "people's movement," the Western and Beijing special services are trying to compensate for this with increasing military and material aid and powerful propaganda camouflage--an unbridled anti-Soviet and anti-Afghan campaign. Instructors from the American CIA believe that the numerical strength of the bandit formations based on Pakistani and Chinese territory must be increased with mercenaries from other Muslim countries, Egypt in particular. Saudi Arabia has also agreed to finance, train and arm these detachments. According to Arab press reports, people from the entourage of Saudi King Khalid are advising the ringleaders of "Muslim Brotherhood" groupings via Afghanistan's former ambassador in Riyadh.

Material about the "Muslim Brotherhood" has of late been featured increasingly often in the Western press, which relishes their real and imagined operations in the Near and Middle East and attributes to them the organization and sinister power of the medieval order of Jesuits. What lies behind this propaganda campaign is not just Western mass media's usual propensity for dubious sensationalism but also a clear attempt to present desires as reality. Every such item invariably stresses that the fiercest enemies of these "warriors of Islam" have always been and still are not the Zionist rulers of Israel, who have for decades offended Arabs' national and religious feelings, not the American imperialists, not the conciliationist As-Sadat, but "Marxists," meaning all people with progressive convictions.

However, the "brotherhood's" time is past, and not even the cleverest demagoguery will succeed in fooling the people of the Near and Middle East.

KARMAL MEETS WITH VOLUNTEER DETACHMENT OF KABUL STUDENTS

LD221537 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian Morning Edition 16 Jul 80 p 5

[K. Rashidov Kabul dispatch: "Youth Defends the Revolution"]

[Text] There are 52 of them. Young, suntanned, they stand in combat rank, firmly grasping their submachineguns in their hands. Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], approaches each of them, embraces them paternally and firmly shakes their hand.

Three months ago the republic's first volunteer combat detachment of Kabul students went to defend the peaceful population of the border regions from the bandit gangs which penetrated from the other side of the border. In the last operation there were 53 of them. One did not return. Mohammad Karim, a third year student at Kabul University, died bravely in a short but fierce skirmish for the village of (Chardi) in Laghman Province. The enemy's bullet pierced the young man's heart when he, bursting into the house where the band's ringleaders were, shouted "surrender!" He had a grenade in his upraised hand, and mortally wounded, he still found the strength to throw the grenade at the enemy's feet.

"The motherland will never forget the exploits of its sons who gave their lives for its freedom and independence and for the victory of the ideas of the April revolution. May their memory and fame be eternal!" Babrak Karmal said, in his speech to the young patriots. He stressed the great role of the country's young generation in the cause of carrying out the democratic transformations in the country and in the struggle against foreign and internal reaction.

The meeting between the country's leadership and the young people on 13 July in the House of the People--the Afghan Government's residence--will long be remembered by all those who participated. Kabul University student Abdol (Sattar) spoke of this on behalf of his comrades.

"We vow," he declared, "to defend our republic against the encroachments of international imperialism and reaction to the last drop of our blood. We vow that we will always be in the front ranks of the builders of a new happy society in our land."

Looking at these lads, courageous and steadfast in their belief in the April revolution's just cause and talking with them, you automatically recall the vile slander and lies which Western and Chinese propaganda organs are pouring on Afghanistan and its young people.

At the end of the meeting we emerged from the House of the People with the detachment's fighters onto the broad bright square which spreads out before it. In the middle is the monument to the heroes of the April revolution, a tank set upon a granite pedestal. At its base there are fresh flowers including those laid here today by my interlocutors, the student volunteers.

"Our personal reply to the enemies of the revolution and all those who support them--from the special services of the United States and China to the mendacious Western press," one of them, (Mahmud Safi) smiled, "has resounded convincingly. We believe that the bandits have received their full deserts from us. I alone, for example, have fired over 400 rounds at them from my submachinegun."

The young man's face becomes serious, his eyes become stern.

"Everyone understands that the mendacious concoctions about us in the Western press are not simply slander," he said. "They are a sort of lifebelt for the so-called 'rebels,' who reportedly enjoy the support of the population including the young people. But this is bluff just like the rest which can now scarcely deceive anyone."

(Mahmud) is a 5th year student of the Geological Prospecting Department of the Kabul Polytechnic Institute. In his own words, the fighters of his detachment have seen with their own eyes the terrible crimes committed on Afghan soil by those sent here by Washington and Beijing and those who enjoy their financial, military and moral support.

"We have seen women and children torn to pieces by these human monsters. They were brutally murdered simply because the children went to the new school and because the women attended literacy classes.

The student detachment has taken part in 31 combat operations. Many kilometers have been covered through valleys and along dangerous mountain paths. Pursuing the counter-revolutionary gangs the detachment has at times gone whole days without sleep or rest. The utterly routed bandits fled abroad in search of refuge.

"We have captured many trophies," (Zamonitdin Khutak), another of the detachment's fighters, says, adding to his comrade's story. "It is no miracle that weapons manufactured in the United States, China, Britain or West Germany to turn up on Afghan territory. And the testimonies of prisoners is irrefutable proof that U.S., Chinese and other special services are participating in the aggressive actions against our country."

Citing information which they possess, the lads tell of how those who are training the saboteurs sent to the DRA pay particular attention to training them in methods of intimidating civilians. In a coldblooded and calculating fashion these gentlemen plan the murder of hundreds of innocent people and the arson of schools, hospitals, mosques and grain crops in the peasants' fields. And all for one thing--to preserve artificially the so-called Afghan question, and to preserve the legend of the alleged opposition to the authorities.

"Like all the Afghan people we will understand the true nature of Carter's policy," (Mahmud) says. "You see, by preserving hotbeds of tension in various regions of the world it is easier for him to implement his plans for building up the U.S. military presence at various points in the world including in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean."

My interlocutors all agree on this issue: International imperialism and reaction would like to reverse history and by various political machinations, backed up by active all-round assistance to the counterrevolutionaries, acquire the right to command the fate of the freedom-loving Afghan people.

"Our young people," (Maozhizh Ramin) of Kabul University say, entering the conversation, "declare this: May President Carter, the Beijing leaders and their accomplices keep firmly in mind that they will never succeed in eliminating the gains of the April revolution. We demand the complete and speediest cessation of the aggression against our country. With weapons in hand we are ready to defend the motherland from those who encroach upon the April revolution's gains. There is no force in the world which can break our will, the will of the Afghan people, who have irrevocably chosen for themselves the path of building a new society."

...The 3 months of harsh combat life are over. The situation in the country is gradually returning to normal and the students' volunteer detachment has returned to Kabul to resume studying.

PAKISTANI PLANS TO ARM AFGHAN REBELS REPORTED

LD221400 Moscow TASS in English 1430 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] New Delhi, July 22, TASS--According to reports from Islamabad, the Pakistani press has sharply stepped up anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet propaganda. At the same time some people in the country's ruling circles apparently believe that numerous articles grossly distorting the situation around Afghanistan are insufficient. New methods for fooling the public opinion are being devised. It is with this purpose that the so-called Lahore "mobile information centre" has been set up there. Its main task is to show slanderous films about the events around Afghanistan. The films constitute an attempt to justify the bandit armed raids of anti-Afghan elements from Pakistan on the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Representatives of the "centre" have already visited many populated localities in the northern regions of the country, including Rawalpindi.

According to reports reaching here, the Pakistani military command is at the same time actively discussing with Beijing further plans of military training of Pakistan-based interventionists operating against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Particularly, the Chinese propose to use the members of anti-Afghan bandit formations, which are being trained by the Chinese and U.S. instructors working in the Pakistani Army, for conducting a "protracted guerrilla war" against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Pakistan's military circles insist that anti-Afghan gangs should receive anti-tank rifles, recoilless guns, mortars, anti-aircraft and anti-tank missiles. China has reportedly stepped up arms deliveries and offered the Americans to channel the missing weapons to the interventionist gangs via the Chinese territory. It is understood that arms deliveries will be paid for out of the funds supplied by the United States and Saudi Arabia.

KATUSHEV MEETS WITH HULA IN MOSCOW

LD221223 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jul 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Expanding Cooperation"]

[Text] On 15-16 July a meeting took place in Moscow between the chairmen of the national components of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation--K.F. Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and V. Hula, deputy chairman of the CSSR Government--with the participation of USSR and CSSR ministry and department leaders.

Docments signed were the main directions for the development of production specialization and sharing through 1990 in the spheres of power industry machine building, machine building for the textile and light industries, electrical equipment industry, machine tool and tool building industry and construction and highway machine building, and also a number of agreements on production cooperation.

A wide range of issues connected with further expanding and deepening the economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and CSSR were also considered.

The meeting was held in an atmosphere of cordial friendship, comradely mutual understanding and businesslike cooperation.

DORONJSKI SENDS MESSAGE TO BREZHNEV

LD1221113 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] TASS--Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has received a telegram from Stevan Doronjski, president of the Presidium of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] Central Committee which states:

Esteemed Comrade Brezhnev,

I should like to express the most sincere thanks to you for your cordial congratulations on the occasion of my election as president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee.

I am especially glad that I can state again on this occasion the presence of a striving on both sides and a readiness for further all-round development of the relations between the LCY and the CPSU, the Social Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the USSR. We share your confidence that the observance of principles jointly agreed upon at top level meetings are of decisive importance for this further development. The development of our relations confirms that cooperation on this basis accords with the vital interests of our peoples and countries. We are convinced that, in developing Yugoslav-Soviet relations and cooperation, we at the same time contribute greatly to the cause of peace, equal international cooperation and the development of socialism in the world.

CROATIAN ASSEMBLY DELEGATION BEGINS VISIT

Arrival in Kiev

AU220940 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Summary] A delegation of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, headed by Flekovic, Executive Council president, arrived in the Ukraine's capital city on 21 July at the invitation of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers.

At Borispol Airport the delegation was welcomed by Lyashko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Council of Ministers chairman; Stepanenko, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman; Boyko, affairs administrator of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers; Yefimenko, Ukrainian minister of higher and secondary special education; Zgurskiy, Kievskiy Gorispolkom chairman; and other officials. The welcoming party included Velickovic, SFRY consul general in Kiev. The Ukrainian Council of Ministers chairman gave a dinner in honor of the delegation.

On 21 July Lyashko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Council of Ministers chairman, met the delegation of the Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Croatia headed by Flekovic, Executive Council president. Views were exchanged on the development and consolidation of friendly relations between the Ukrainian SSR and the Socialist Republic of Croatia. It was emphasized that the expansion of Soviet-Yugoslav relations was in line with the interests of the peoples in both countries.

Shcherbitskiy, Flekovic Meeting

AU230842 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, received today Flekovic, Executive Council chairman of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, SFRY, who is now in Kiev at the head of an Executive Council delegation at the invitation of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers. In a warm and friendly conversation it was noted with deep satisfaction that close links between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia were successfully developing and being enriched with new ideas. Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation is firmly based on the joint documents adopted as a result of the meetings between Comrades Brezhnev and Broz Tito. Flekovic thanked his hosts for the hospitality accorded to the delegation in the Ukraine. Present at the conversation were Stepanenko, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman; Merkulov, department chief in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; and Velickovic, SFRY consul general in Kiev.

HUNGARY'S KADAR ARRIVES IN SOVIET UNION FOR VACATION

LD230956 Moscow TASS in English 0946 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 23, TASS--First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Janos Kadar has arrived on holiday in the Soviet Union today at the invitation of the Central Committee of the CPSU.

VARIATION TO ITEM ON E. GIEREK SPEECH

The following variation to the item entitled "Gierek Cited on Detente, Polish Domestic Problems" published on page F 1 of the 22 July 1980 Soviet Union DAILY REPORT was taken from Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 July 1980:

Page F 1, PRAVDA supplies an additional paragraph after the last paragraph:

The party, E. Gierek said, has a program for overcoming the difficulties and ensuring the country's successful development. This is the program of the Eighth PZPR Congress. The main condition for the country's successful development. This is the program of the Eighth PZPR Congress. The main condition for the country's development is the effectiveness of economic management, high labor productivity, savings of materials and raw material, the reduction of production expenditure and the improvement of output quality. Increasing the effectiveness of economic management is a fundamental condition for implementing the party's social aims and further improving the working people's lives.

UK 'SPECIAL RELATIONSHIP' WITH U.S. MEANS 'CRUDE PRESSURE'

LD211011 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 15 Jul 80 p 3

[Article by Mikhail Ozerov: "A Coach on Tow"]

[Excerpts] The car was pulling a carriage, a gilded carriage, with a family coat of arms and monograms, but very dilapidated. Its wheels gave out piteous, long drawn-out groans. It lurched from side to side and seemed on the point of falling apart.

But the car itself was fine--a powerful, late-model Ford.

Why was a car pulling a heavy, unwieldly carriage? The respectable citizens of the Scottish city of Aberdeen, looking at this pair, were lost in conjecture. Someone voiced the suggestion: Perhaps a group of people, who had had a bit too much to drink, were having fun--some of them had gotten into the car and some into a carriage belonging to some aristocratic family?

Apparently that was it. Unexpectedly the rope broke, but the Ford did not stop. It speeded up and disappeared around a corner, abandoning its friends. They had to get out and push the carriage....

This scene, which I saw one day in the Scottish city, comes to mind again and again when I read or hear about the "special relations" between England and the United States.

Do you recall the words of Archimedes: "Give me a point of support and I will move the world"? The Tories, with the help of the support of Washington, also hoped to accomplish the impossible--to prevent the loss by Albion of its "great power" position.

In 1948 there appeared on the airfields in the eastern part of England the American B-29 bombers, the same ones which reduced Hiroshima and Nagasaki to ashes. Shortly after, with the active participation of both countries, the North Atlantic Pact was created. London sent its troops to Korea where excesses were committed by American soldiers....

The Conservatives are still keeping a firm grasp on the "special relationship" lever.

They were the first to respond to Washington's field command on the deployment of nuclear missiles in Western Europe. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was quick to announce loud and clear: "I am prepared to accept the missiles," we now know where the launch sites for the Pentagon missiles will be.

I went to the village of Molesworth in Cambridgeshire, a typical English village: plenty of greenery, elegant cottages, a church, a blacksmith and, in the center, a pub. On leaving, I wrote in my diary: "a quiet, attractive spot."

The quiet will soon be no more. And the village will be attractive only to the Pentagon strategists--"cruise monsters" are going to be deployed on an abandoned airfild near the hamlet.

Speaking at the beginning of July not far from Molesworth, Defense Secretary P. Pym assured everybody that it was being done "for the sake of the security" of Britain. But the British know that the very opposite is happening--the Tory cabinet is putting its head in an American nuclear noose.

Further evidence is not far away. The ruling circles have agreed to purchase Trident nuclear missiles. They have also earmarked Tomahawk missiles, whose prototype was the flying "V"-bomb which Hitler rained down on British cities. Now these cities are being asked to open their arms to the brand-new "V" generation "made in the USA"!

There are more than a dozen American naval and air force bases on British soil. Nuclear submarines ply Holy Loch and aircraft carrying nuclear bombs take off from airfields.

The other day the content of secret documents elaborated by the Pentagon was disclosed in London. It is clear from them that the United States adheres to the strategy of a "preemptive strike" against a number of areas of the Soviet Union in the event of a nuclear conflict. But if the missiles based in the British Isles are launched, Britain will obviously become a "number one target" for a retaliatory strike.

Basically, Washington has transformed Britain into a powder keg: it has only to apply the taper and there will be a deafening explosion....

Why are the Conservatives doing this? The usual answer is: We have a special relationship with the United States.

A special relationship... so Thatcher and Pym say "OK" to Pentagon chief Brown when he suggests taking a joint American-British military presence outside the NATO framework, primarily into the Persian Gulf region. On the model of the American "rapid deployment corps" they are preparing to set up their own paratroop units. These punitive groups will forcibly "establish order" in world hotspots outside the NATO zone. The American plan for the joint development of new types of chemical and bacteriological weapons was ecstatically welcomed on the banks of the Thames.

Special relationship... so the Tories took up the White House's anti-Soviet song and set about weaving intrigues around the Olympics and freezing contacts with our country, even stooping to the most ridiculous measures such as banning the serving of Soviet vodka at receptions. Moreover, the press which faithfully serves the Conservatives ignores what is happening in the Soviet Union.

But Where Are the Laurels?

But this course wins no laurels. Quite the opposite: It is a hindrance to Britain, it undermines Britain's prestige.

As Britain has attached itself more and more firmly to Washington's militarist policy, Britain's military budget has reached the truly fantastic sum of nearly 11 billion pounds sterling. But Whitehall believes that even this is not enough, and is continuing to increase military expenditure by a further 3 percent annually.

Where does this lead? It means that Britons get tanks, missiles and shells instead of goods, housing, schools and hospitals. It means that the economy is more and more debilitated. In fact, in terms of per capita income Britain has dropped to 12th place, even below its former colonies, Canada and Australia!

Nor does the "special relationship" win any laurels abroad. People everywhere want to view the future with confidence and live beneath a clear sky. Even Washington's allies are beginning to turn away. [paragraph continues]

In an article headed "Can the West Survive" the American magazine U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT writes of an "unprecedented revolt against American leadership." "Almost all West Europeans without exception," the weekly notes, "despise the way the President is managing foreign policy in general and, relations within the alliance in particular.... Moreover, they are most reluctant to sacrifice their stake on trade with the Soviet Union."

London journalists also write of the exacerbation of contradictions in the Western alliance and a "crisis of confidence" regarding the United States. Many of them commented without the slightest enthusiasm on the U.S. military adventure in Iran. The influential FINANCIAL TIMES illustrated the American "commandos'" failure with a cartoon: Khomeyni was depicted as a cliff; at the foot of the cliff lay the fragments of a ladder burying the U.S. President. The British press is worried lest the White House's fueling of international tension lead the world to disaster. There is also alarm among sober-minded statesmen and ordinary British citizens, who reckon that their country needs detente. A prominent British businessman told me: "Of the 28 major contracts concluded with the Soviet Union in the seventies, West European countries account for 26 and the United States only 2. That's how much we have gained from detente! Why should we jeopardize such profitable relations?!"

But Thatcher and her cronies ignore all that.

Maybe they expect "gratitude" from the United States? And what gratitude! Again and again the "common interests" turn out to be American interests. Washington wants Western Europe to be the "superpower's" obedient province, while Britain is viewed primarily through field glasses as a theater of hostilities.

And it is essentially a theater of hostilities. For example, the American Air Force units stationed on its territory (over 20,000 men and 300 aircraft) are under exclusive Washington command.

The U.S. attitude to the Island of Diego Garcia is also indicative. It is clear from the agreement concluded in 1976 that the United States can only use it for military operations after consulting London. Nevertheless, the Pentagon dispatched aircraft from the island to carry out sabotage in Iran without telling its ally.

The people on the banks of the Thames swallowed this bitter pill. And they swallowed subsequent pills, along with their pride. Including the "Near East" pill; when the U.S. President said that he would not allow West Europeans to "interfere" in the quest for ways of settling the Near East situation, Whitehall obediently deferred.

Crude pressure and peremptory orders--this is the way the White House talks to London. True, sometimes it pretends to be concerned about Britain and helps it when it is in difficulty. But then, like that Ford automobile towing the old creaking coach through Aberdeen, it abandons it.

COMMENTATORS CRITICIZE LIFTING OF RESTRICTIONS ON FRG NAVY

Borisov: 'Shortsighted,' 'Dangerous' Policy

LD222320 Moscow TASS in English 2306 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 22, TASS--TASS commentator Yuriy Borisov writes:

NATO countries made another step along the road of speeding up the arms race and undermining European security. The Council of the Western European Union (WEU) which includes Britain, France, FRG, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg, adopted at yesterday's meeting in London the decision to lift restrictions on the construction of warships in the FRG that were introduced in 1954 on the basis of the amendments to the 1948 Brussels treaty on the formation of the Western European Union. Under these amendments the FRG had no right to build destroyers with a displacement of over 6,000 tons and submarines with a displacement of over 1,800 tons. Now Bonn has been allowed to build warships of any tonnage, including nuclear-powered ships and submarines.

It should be noted that the decision of the Western European Union was adopted on the initiative of the FRG Government and was supported by Supreme Allied Commander of NATO forces in Europe Bernard Rogers.

The lifting of restrictions on the construction of warships is not enough for the ruling circles of the FRG. It is also sought on the Rhine to lift the restrictions on the sphere of operation of the FRG Navy that is so far operating only in the North and Baltic Seas. One of prominent leaders of the CDU opposition party Walter Leisler Kiep, giving an interview to the magazine DER SPIEGEL, demanded that in "emergency situations" the West German "Bundesmarine" could also operate "outside the zone of NATO actions."

It is precisely from this viewpoint that the recent sending to the Indian Ocean of West German destroyers Lutjens and Bayern accompanied by two support ships should be regarded. It is the first time that FRG warships sailed on such a long cruise. In reality Bonn is preparing for the show of military strength far beyond the limits of the territory and coastal waters of the FRG. It is hoped on the Rhine that this step will consolidate the political and military positions of the FRG among its allies in NATO and also on the global scale.

It is not at all accidental that the Council of the Western European Union adopted the decision to lift restrictions precisely now. Apparently Bonn and NATO strategists proceed from the view that it will be easier for them to implement their designs at a time when under Washington's pressure, countries of the North Atlantic military alliance are stepping up the arms ra[illegible].

The lifting of practicall[illegible] the last restrictions that were imposed on the FRG after World War Two will, undoubtedly, untie the hands of the military circles of the FRG. West European countries are thus conducting a shortsighted and dangerous policy that is fraught with serious consequences for themselves.

Shlenov: 'Dangerous Step'

LD230846 Moscow in Italian to Italy 1730 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Viktor Shlenov commentary]

[Text] The United States and six countries of Western Europe have given permission to Federal Germany to construct any kind of warships, including nuclear ones. This decision was adopted, at the request of NATO Commander in Chief General Rogers, by the leadership of the West European Union.

Let us recall, our commentator Viktor Shlenov writes, that the Paris agreements of 1954, on the basis of which West Germany was included in NATO, fixed qualitative and quantitative limits as regards the FRG naval forces. These limits corresponded to the will of the powers which won World War II and which undertook not to allow the rebirth of the German war potential. They corresponded to the demands of European public opinion, which already at that time followed with concern the rebirth of the Bundeswehr in West Germany. Today, the FRG Armed Forces are the most powerful in Western Europe. The new step toward rearmament of the West German Navy, toward nuclear rearmament, is causing profound concern in West Europe, keeping also in mind the fact that Bonn aims at obtaining access to nuclear weapons.

Those who are encouraging the West German militarists and allow the Bundeswehr to break little by little the system of limits imposed on it, should not forget the tragic events in the thirties of our century. The then leaders of France and Britain did not hide their satisfaction when the Hitlerites annulled one by one the limits imposed by the Versailles Treaty. Those who went to Munich reckoned that the Hitlerite Wehrmacht would above all fight in the east against the Soviet Union. But the columns of the German tanks first of all crossed France from the north to the south, while the Luftwaffe destroyed dozens of British towns and the fascist submarines mercilessly sank the ships carrying American military equipment to Europe.

Now the war potential of Federal Germany represents an instrument of political pressure by Bonn on the NATO partners and other West European groupings. Bonn is trying with increasing frequency to dictate its will to its neighbors, inciting them further toward an arms race. One most recent example is: The recent intervention by FRG Defense Minister Apel, asking Holland and Belgium to agree to the deployment on their territory of the new American medium-range nuclear missiles. Here are his words: Our Benelux neighbors must clearly state that NATO is an organ in which rights and duties do not differ. This means that at a given moment we do not expect their agreement for the deployment of the new American missiles. [sentence as heard]

Does it not seem to you that this statement resembles more an ultimatum than an appeal to allies?

The abolition of the limits imposed of the FRG Navy represents a dangerous step, which will increase the war potential of the Bundeswehr and this is not only opposed to the cause of peace and detente but also to the vital national interests for West Germany's neighbors.

KRIVOPALOV LAUDS FRENCH ROLE IN DETENTE

LD221351 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Jul 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Report by correspondent A. Krivopalov pegged to Bastille Day: "The Stones of the Bastille"]

[Excerpt] Paris--Millions of French people are very pleased with the multifaceted business cooperation with the Soviet Union which grows year by year. Its machinery is operating normally, virtually without hiccups. Following General de Gaulle's historic visit to the USSR in 1966 a great deal was done in Paris and in Moscow to set up economic ties between our two countries. The task of trebling Soviet-French trade in 1975-1979 compared with the previous 5-year period was fulfilled. In 1979 alone reciprocal trade turnover was R2.6 billion--only a little less than in the entire 1970-1974 period. In the last 10 years French firms have participated in the construction of over 120 major industrial projects in our country, some of them on a barter basis.

There is plenty to say about scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and France. It is developing successfully in various spheres and has attained great heights. The important joint experiments in space research alone are vivid evidence of this.

The development of fruitful ties between our two states has a sound basis characterized by a significant degree of mutual understanding and trust. They have developed out of the constant political dialogue our countries have conducted for many years now on the most important questions of our day. As is known, the USSR and France were pioneers in the detente policy. Their efforts were a significant contribution to the success of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, in particular.

Both in good and in bad times for detente, Soviet-French cooperation has been equal to the situation. Preventing the escalation of tension in international relations and defending and strengthening the course in European affairs proclaimed 5 years ago in Helsinki depend to a considerable extent on the two states. Our state's stance on these issues is well know. It should be said that France also continues to advocate relaxation of tension and has no intention of abandoning its independent foreign policy line.

Moscow and Paris see certain aspects of the present-day international situation differently, although the different views do not rule out continued Soviet-French dialogue. They make it more imperative, in fact. The peoples cherish the fruits of detente too much to allow anyone to destroy it, contrary to the vital interests of millions of people, as if it were a weed.

It is difficult to overestimate, in this context, the summit dialogue between the two states' leaders. The Warsaw meeting between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and French President V. Giscard d'Estaing, which discussed initiatives aimed at reducing the tension existing in international relations, had a massive world impact. It would be no exaggeration to say that people in different countries, who are concerned about the present situation breathed more easily after these Soviet-French summit talks.

Although the American global diktat enthusiasts in the United States were for rebuking Paris for taking steps in the international arena which it had not agreed on with Washington, France firmly pointed out to them its determination to decide how it should pursue its own policy. This stance, as is known, meets with sympathy in many West European countries.

The French national holiday--4 July--is a day of glory and grandeur for a country which has played and is playing a tremendous part in determining the destiny of Europe and the world. Soviet people constantly seek friendship and cooperation with the people of the land that gave mankind the "Marseillaise" and the "Internationale."

ATTACK ON TUDEH HEADQUARTERS IN TEHRAN REPORTED

LD221612 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 22 Jul 80

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Oleg Blinov and Aleksey Sokolov]

[Summary] In Iran the parliament is to meet and a new prime minister is to be appointed. There has been additional evidence on last week's plot and more conspirators have been executed.

"As a TASS correspondent reports, a group of about 200 unidentified persons have staged an attack on the headquarters of the People's Party of Iran [Tudeh] in Tehran. The attackers smashed furniture, broke windows and wrote insulting remarks on the walls of the building. A party spokesman said, according to local press reports, that the attack was inspired by agents of U.S. imperialism in Iran who had contrived to incite some of the young people."

[Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 1305 GMT on 22 July adds the following: "A demonstration of protest against this provocative action took place in front of the Tudeh headquarters. The demonstrators carried anti-imperialist slogans."]

Moscow Persian Report

GF231100 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] The Tudeh Party's headquarters and youth organization in Tehran were attacked by armed men yesterday. A number of active youths were injured.

BAMDAD newspaper writes: After a while, a group of Islamic Revolution Guards went to the scene and occupied the building.

On the same day, demonstrations were held in front of the building in opposition to the attack, which is aimed at creating a rift among Iran's revolutionary forces.

PRAVDA REPORTS BANNING OF JAMI'AT-E ESLAMI; INTRIGUES

LD221509 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jul 80 p 4

[Dispatch from PRAVDA and TASS correspondents A. Filippov and G. Baykov: "Decision by Iranian Authorities"]

[Text] Tehran, 19 July--The Iranian authorities today took the decision to ban activities on Iranian territory by the anti-Afghan organization "Jami'at-e Eslami."

As is known, this organization's intrigues were not confined to struggle against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan's lawful government. They were also directed against the national interests of Iran itself.

Preliminary interrogation of a number of arrested leaders and activists of this organization, whose headquarters were in Mashhad, showed that these people had close ties with the CIA and carried out its assignments.

It is now known that operations carried out recently succeeded in neutralizing a number of other anti-Afghan groups, which, with the help of U.S. and Israeli intelligence had planned to commit terroist acts against officials of the Iranian regime and acts of sabotage at enterprises, in particular oil industry enterprises, railroads and so forth.

There is no doubt, President A. Bani-Sadr pointed out in a television broadcast, that the United States will never stop organizing plots against the Islamic revolution.

Despite the intrigues of the United States and its henchmen, the general situation in the country is under the authorities' control. Shock search groups are continuing to arrest plotters, whose numbers have already reached several hundred.

These measures by the authorities have been met with great satisfaction among the broadest circles of the Iranian public.

IRANIAN PAPER CITED ON PLANS OF ILAM PROVINCE PLOTTERS

LD220955 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian Morning Edition 16 Jul 80 p 4

[A. Akhmedzyanov dispatch in Yu. Kovalenko "World Today" roundup: "Unsuccessful..."]

[Text] From Iran's provinces are coming reports of the plans of the participants in a plot discovered last Thursday, our correspondent A. Akhmedzyanov reports.

According to a report in the paper JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI the governor general of the western province of Ilam--one of the centers where plotters are concentrated--told the paper's correspondent how, simultaneously with the beginning of the coup in Tehran the conspirators in Ilam intended to cut off the city's electricity supplies and set fire to all the wheat-fields around the city. The population were to rush to put out the blaze in the wheatfields and at the same time the conspirators were to have seized all the important state institutions and military points in the city.

IRANIAN DIPLOMATS ABROAD REPORTEDLY SUPPORT SHAH

LD221846 Moscow TASS in English 1835 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 22, TASS--According to a report in the newspaper Tehran TIMES, a representative of Ayatollah Khomeyni visited a number of Iranian embassies abroad. He discovered a number of documents showing that some Iranian diplomats still remain loyal to the deposed shah. Specialized commissions were set up to carry out investigations.

EXECUTIONS OF SABOTEURS IN IRANIAN PROVINCE REPORTED

LD221216 Moscow TASS in English 1420 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 22, TASS--Six terrorists have been executed in Iran's Khuzestan Province. According to a PARS agency report, they were trying to commit acts of sabotage on an oil pipeline and railway.

BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN GREET NICARAGUAN LEADERS ON ANNIVERSARY

ID221155 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jul 80 p 1

[Text of message from L.I. Brezhnev, A.N. Kosygin to leaders of Nicaragua on first anniversary of the victory of the people's revolution in Nicaragua]

[Text] To the National Leadership of the Sandinist Front of National Liberation of Nicaragua, the Governing Council of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua and the State Council of the Republic of Nicaragua:

On a notable event--the celebration of the first anniversary of the victory of the people's revolution in Nicaragua--the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers and all Soviet people send you and the friendly people of Nicaragua warm greetings and cordial congratulations.

A year ago the heroic people of Nicaragua guided by the Sandinista Front of National Liberation overthrew the hated dictatorship resting on the forces of imperialism and internal reaction, and gained freedom and independence. A number of important socio-economic transformations have been implemented in Nicaragua over a short period of time along with measures to defend the gains of the revolution and impressive work to rehabilitate the devastated economy. The Soviet Union is ready to develop multi-sided friendly relations with Nicaragua on the basis of equality, respect for sovereignty and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. We wish you, dear friends, and the whole of Nicaraguan people big successes in the realisation of the noble tasks of your revolution, and in strengthening international positions of democratic Nicaragua.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, A. Kosygin

DELEGATION LEAVES NICARAGUA AFTER ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

LD221716 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] The Soviet delegation headed by Kebin, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has left Nicaragua for Moscow. It took part in the celebrations marking the first anniversary of the people's revolution in Nicaragua.

KOSICHEV REPORTS WEEK OF SOLIDARITY WITH NICARAGUA

PY222208 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 14 Jul 80

[By Leonard Kosichev]

[Excerpts] Good evening, dear listerners, and especially those of you who are in Nicaragua. Today is the first day of Radio Moscow's week of solidarity with Nicaragua. This week is our homage to the brave people of Nicaragua who attained their victory 1 year ago. After a long struggle they defeated Somoza's dictatorship and took over the reins of their country's government. Nicaragua, fatherland of Sandino, the general of free men. He organized his mountain guerrillas against the U.S. invaders under the slogan: The sovereignty of the people cannot be discussed, it must be defended.

He defended this sovereignty heroically in many battles, and his heirs, the militants of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], who led the people against Somoza's dictatorship, attained it last year.

Somoza's pro-imperialist dictatorship lasted for over 40 years with the support, arms and money supplied by the United States, but it finally fell before the attack of the people. This is an example of the fate which awaits all similar regimes, which no U.S. aid can keep in power forever. The feelings of solidarity of the progressive forces of the world supported the Nicaraguan fighters.

The first steps toward the building of a new life are not easy, but the creative efforts of the Nicaraguan people are beginning to yield fruits; the battle against illiteracy is underway, the state-owned sector of the economy is being strengthened and changes are being implemented in the fields to benefit the farmers.

Nowadays, the prestige of the new Nicaragua is high in the international community. Its relations with many countries have been expanded. Since the Sandinist victory, diplomatic relations between the USSR and Nicaragua have returned to normal, and the ties between the two nations are developing successfully.

The first delegation of Nicaraguan Government and party officials visited the USSR this year. The two parties have expressed their hopes that the positive talks held and the accords reached will be a significant contribution to the cause of development and the strengthening of friendly ties and cooperation between the two peoples for the benefit of universal peace and security.

On the eve of the first anniversary of the victory of the Sandinist revolution, we Soviets convey our most cordial greetings and congratulations to the people of Nicaragua. May they have a happy spring of freedom and independence.

And now, dear listeners, I am greatly pleased to let you hear the voice of Nicaragua's culture minister, the well-known poet Ernesto Cardenal.

[Begin Cardenal recording] I am pleased to launch Radio Moscow's week of solidarity with Nicaragua, designed to commemorate the first anniversary of the popular Sandinist revolution, the first birthday of our independence. I would like to take advantage of the opportunity to thank, on behalf of our people, the Soviet people for the solidarity which they have extended to us.

This solidarity is very important to us because, just as battles were necessary and legitimate in our quest for victory, we also needed international solidarity, and most of the world gave us this solidarity. We obtained it from many friendly countries, and most of all from the Soviet Union, from the great Soviet people and their government.

We hope that we will be able to maintain this friendship which has sprung up between the Soviet Union and the Nicaraguan revolution, and that we will remain cordial comrades and friends forever. [end recording]

And now you will hear a page of the history of the heroic struggle of the people of Nicaragua against Somoza's dictatorship.

A few months before the victory of the revolution, the Nicaraguans had begun listening to morning and evening broadcasts of the clandestine radio station "The Voice of the Revolution."

The people who operated Radio Sandino were not professional radio operators or announcers. They were Sandinist fighters who, even though speaking into a microphone, never relaxed their hold on their rifles.

The entire country was listening to the (?philosophy) of the FSLN born in battle. [portion of Sandinist anthem]

The promise contained in the Sandinist anthem--united we will win--has been fulfilled, and the Nicaraguans are now celebrating the first anniversary of the revolution singing this anthem.

We have a chance to give you an idea of how the anniversary will be celebrated. Our correspondent (Anselmo) [second name indistinct] has interviewed Tomas Borge, member of the FSLN national leadership and Nicaragua's interior minister. [begin recording]

[Question] Commander, the first anniversary of the victory of Nicaragua's revolution will be commemorated on 19 July. I would like to ask you--since you have been involved with the FSLN from its very beginning--to give us an explanation of how the FSLN was founded. I am sure you must recall some of the founders who did not survive the long and hard struggle of the Nicaraguan people.

[Answer] The FSLN was the result of the merger of several guerrilla groups which appeared around 1958. In 1961 the various dispersed groups united around Comrade Carlos Fonseca Amador in [words indistinct] met in July 1961.

[Question] Where did they meet?

[Answer] The meeting took place in Tegucigalpa, Honduras. I do not remember the exact date--we could look for it, but there is not time now--however, it was in July 1961 that we met with the comrades to create the FSLN. Shortly afterward, other comrades joined the group, they were Victor Tirado, now a revolutionary commander and member of the FSLN leadership; Jose Benito Escobar who died; German Pomares who also died in battle; and other comrades, we could say that the founder of the FSLN, its spiritual leader and creator, was Comrade Carlos Fonseca Amador, whose closest aide was Silvio Mayorga.

[Question] Since the day of the anniversary will be a day of joy for the people, could you tell us about some of the activities which will take place in Nicaragua, especially in Managua.

[Answer] Of course. I am one of the members of the organizing committee, along with Comrades Henry Ruiz and Carlos Leyes, who are both revolutionary commanders. Other members of the committee are Moises Hassan, Minister of Managua Reconstruction Samuel Santos, the transport minister, the Comrade Minister of Culture Ernesto Cardenal and many other figures. This committee will organize the activities that will be held on 19 July.

We have already built the new square, because the one we had will not be enough to hold the crowd which will gather on that date. People will be coming from all over Nicaragua, from Central America and from other parts of the world to participate with us in this day of rejoicing.

On that day personalities from all over the world will come in response to invitations issued by our revolutionary government and our national leadership. After the ceremonies there will be festivities with the participation of folk music, dance and theater groups. There will also be a military parade, the most important one in Nicaragua's history. The Sandinist People's Army, the Sandinist police and the Sandinist people's militias will participate in this parade.

Despite our material limitations, we will try to make the celebrations as colorful and significant as they should be. [end recording]

PENTECOSTALISTS GRANTED EXIT PERMITS

LD222051 Stockholm Domestic Service in Sweden 2000 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Summary] Here is a news item which has just arrived: The Pentecostalists on a hunger strike in Moscow surprisingly have been granted exist permits. A report by our Moscow correspondent, Malcolm Dixelius:

This morning (Nadezhda Zherdeva), a Pentecostalist from Moscow, went to the visa authorities in Moscow. The (Zherdev) couple have been fasting since Friday, the day before the opening of the Olympic games. The family for a long time has been trying to emigrate from the Soviet Union, but in vain. But today Mrs (Zherdev) was received by an official of the visa authority, who announced that the family's application for exist visas had been granted. Mrs (Zherdev), however, was asked to refrain from actions which may arouse further attention, up to the time of their departure.

"Despite this, the fast continues. At least about 20 Pentecostalists in Moscow, Leningrad and Estonia have joined the action, which is to continue for the duration of the Olympics. The purpose is to draw attention to the difficulties which the unregistered Pentecostalists have met with lately, primarily disruption of their religious meeting."

The (Zherdev) couple are among the very first (?Pentecostalists) who will be allowed to leave the Soviet Union, although the authorities have advised various undesirable persons to obtain invitations from Israel so that they then could be treated as Jewish emigrants.

BRIEFS

KHABAROVSKIY KRAY MEETING--A meeting of the aktiv of the Khabarovskiy Kray Party Organization was held today to discuss the results of the June 1980 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the tasks of the kray party organization in fulfilling the plenum decisions and implementing instructions outlined in Comrade Brezhnev's speech at the plenum. Kraykom First Secretary Aleksey Klementyevich Chernyy delivered a report at the meeting. After noting various successes achieved by the kray working people, the meeting stressed the existence of serious shortcomings in fulfilling the tasks and socialist pledges for 1980 and the 5-year plan. Some branches of the economy have not been working satisfactorily, and industry has permitted an extensive lag this year. The industry in Komsomolsk-na-Amure, Amursk, Industrialnyy and Zheleznodorozhnyy rayons of Khabarovsk and Khabarovskiy Rayon have failed to meet their first semiannual output marketing plans. Capital construction continues to be unsatisfactory. The Khabarovsk and Komsomolsk branches of the Far Eastern Railway and the Amur River Steamship Line have been unable to cope with their plans for transporting most important national economy cargo. Existing opportunities for more intensive development of agriculture have not been fully pursued. The meeting adopted a corresponding resolution on the matters discussed. The 7th plenum of the kraykom, held on the some day, resolved to convene the 19th kray party conference on 24 January 1981. [Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 11 Jul 80 SK]

COMMENTATER REGARDS CSA HALF-YEAR FIGURES

LD221450 Moscow TASS in English 1422 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 22, TASS--TASS commentator Boris Prokhorov writes:

Yesterday's report of the Central Statistical Board of the USSR on the results of the development of the national economy of the Soviet Union in the first half-year of 1980 says that the increase in output in the first six months of the year reached 4.2 per cent as compared with the same period of the last year. True, there were cases when the increment of output in the Soviet Union was higher, but, nevertheless, 4.2 per cent is far from bad--one should take into account that the value behind each one per cent figure has never been so impressive as it is now.

One per cent of the total volume of industrial output in the Soviet Union in 1979 meant tremendous material values worth a total of almost six billion roubles (about nine billion dollars). Or let us take, for example, the annual production of steel in the Soviet Union--one per cent means over 1.5 million tons of steel. Therefore, when we are using per cent for assessing the performance of Soviet industry, one should not loose sight of what a single per cent amounts to in material terms.

The very first table of the official report quoting data on the ten basic industries indicates growth in all of them. True, the rates of growth vary from 8 to 1 per cent. But what is most important is that every line in the table records a stable growth--the thing which the leading capitalist countries cannot boast of.

The report also demonstrates that the labour productivity in Soviet industry is invariably on the increase. In the first half of 1980 it went up by 3.2 per cent. About 80 per cent of the total increment of industrial output was due exactly to higher labour productivity.

It would be interesting to compare the development indices of the constituent republics of the Soviet Union.

The industry of all Soviet republics overfulfilled the planned tasks in the first half-year. However, the rates of the increase of industrial output were different. Production was growing at an especially rapid pace in Moldavia (114 per cent as compared with the same period of the last year), in Azerbaijan the figure reached 108 per cent, while in Turkmenia, Armenia and Georgia--it amounted to over 107 percent. The volume of production in the biggest republics--the Russian Federation, the Ukraine and Kazakhstan--stood at around 103 per cent. These figures show that the process of regulating the levels of economic development of constituent republics is continuing in the Soviet Union.

The section of the report devoted to Soviet agriculture is very interesting. This year the areas under wheat, rice, grain corn, perennial grasses and some other crops expanded as compared with the previous year. Despite a difficult winter period, state and cooperative farms of the country managed both to preserve and enlarge cattle herds, including cows. However, complicated winter conditions had affected milk yield--the total volume of milk purchases fell short of the planned figure in the first half of 1980

REPAYMENT OF 1949 LOAN BONDS ANNOUNCED

LD221433 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] In accordance with the task assigned to them by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, the USSR Ministry of Finance and USSR State Bank have decided on the extensive repayment of bonds of the 1949 fourth issue of state loan bonds issued for the rehabilitation and development of the national economy of the USSR. The second draw for payment of a sum of R600 million will take place 2 October this year. Official results of this draw will be published in the central papers 20 October, and payment in savings banks of bonds drawn will begin 21 October. The third draw for payment of a sum of R600 million will take place 9 December this year. Official results of this draw will be published in central papers 24 December, and payment in savings banks of the bonds drawn will begin 25 December. Payment of bonds not drawn to a sum of R224 million will begin on presentation of bonds in savings banks on 10 February, 1981.

TURBINE INSTALLED AT KOSTROMA POWER STATION

LD161326 Moscow TASS in English 1237 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 16, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Leonidov writes:

A 1,200 thousand kilowatt turbine installed at the Kostroma thermal power station (on the Volga), the world's biggest, has made its first revolutions. It is expected to produce commercial current after all-round trials by the end of the current year.

It has been estimated that this compact machine alone is as powerful as all electric power stations which were in operation in Russia in the early twenties. Such power generating sets are to be batch produced in the USSR.

Their enlargement is an important trend in the development of present-day Soviet power engineering. They sharply reduce the cost of construction of electric power stations as well as the terms of their construction. The number of service personnel and fuel consumption per kilowatt hour of electricity is reduced.

It was quite recently that 300 thousand kilowatt power generating sets prevailed in this country's thermal power energetics. Now 500 and 800 thousand kilowatt power generating sets have been installed at many power plants. They made it possible to increase considerably the economic effectiveness of stations in the centre of the Russian Federation, in the Ukraine and other regions of this country.

For several decades now, the electrical engineering industry of the USSR has been in the lead in building superpowerful hydrogenerators, which are in operation chiefly on the full flowing rivers of Siberia. In this five-year plan period, for example, the operation has been started of the Sayan-Shushenskoye station on the Yenisey with 640 thousand kilowatt turbines.

And at last, an increasingly greater use is found in the Soviet Union's atomic power engineering of super powerful generating sets with a generating capacity of one million kilowatts. A third such generating set was commissioned the other day at the Leningrad station.

Soviet engineers consider possible the appearance in the near future of various types of power generating sets with a generating capacity of two-three million kilowatts at electric power stations.